

# The BETHEL OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

Volume L—Number 35

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1944

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## Gould Academy Will Open Sept. 12 --- New Teachers

Where has the summer gone? What is the outlook at Gould for this year? The first question you will have to answer yourselves—the latter I can assure you is most optimistic. Our dorms are both full and overflowing into Vachon's house and Headmaster's home.

The old Holden Hall is gradually disappearing. The whole inside has been salvaged, and the roof has now started to disappear. Next spring the campus will look much different.

Classes will start Tuesday, September 12, at 8:30 A. M. In order to arrange for laboratory courses and five classes for many students, ten minutes have been added to the school day. By rearrangement of class time, an extra period has been obtained. The schedule will be fixed this year, not rotating.

The Academy will run its bus and station wagon this year as last, and both seem to be better patronized than ever.

In addition to the changes in teachers a few rearrangements in teaching assignments have been made. Mr. Scott will teach all the American History and Problems of Democracy. Mr. Myers will teach only two periods—Bookkeeping II, and Typing I. Mr. Foster will teach General Science in addition to his previous subjects, and the three upper years of English have been distributed between Mr. Foster and Mr. Thompson.

Practical Chemistry and Modern History will not be offered this year due to our past experience in these subjects, and the fact that too few elected them to make classes worthwhile. Spanish II has been added.

Soon after the opening of school all pupils will be given the Iowa Tests of Educational Development for the purpose of measuring each individual child's accomplishments against the national averages, and also enabling the Academy to evaluate its own strengths and weaknesses in different subjects fields. Certain selected schools throughout the country have been chosen for this survey, which should prove valuable and interesting.

Miss Letitia M. Watson, Elwood F. Ireland, Headmaster of Gould Academy has secured the services of Miss Letitia Watson, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Margery E. Bailey last fall. Miss Watson will teach all the Freshman mathematics and also Business Arithmetic.

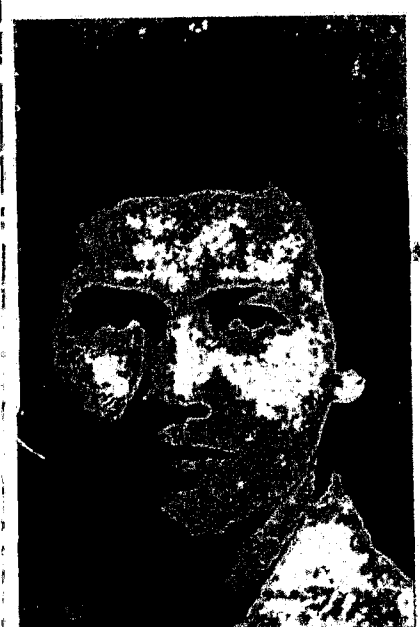
It was the desire of the headmaster to secure a teacher who had received training for grade school teaching in order to help bridge the break between the grades and the Academy. Miss Watson received her A. B. in education from State Teachers College, Salem, Mass., in 1940 where she was active in athletics and class affairs.

In 1940-41 she taught at Sangerville, Maine; 1941-42 Miss Watson taught English and Mathematics and coached girls' basketball at

Georgetown, Mass.; 1942-43 she was principal and teacher of grades seven and eight in Becket, Mass. Last year was spent, together with summer sessions in 1942-43, at the University of Maine, where Miss Watson did a year's work of graduate study, receiving her Master of Arts degree in Mathematics this June. Miss Watson is active in outdoor work and should be at home at Gould.



Miss Madeleine Hinckley joins the faculty of Gould Academy this fall as teacher of freshman English and Civics. Miss Hinckley graduated from Colby College with a B. A. degree in 1942, and has taught the above subjects for the last two years at Rangeley High School. Miss Hinckley is active in outdoor sports and activities.



Miss Swift will head the Commercial Department at Gould Academy this fall. Miss Swift received her A. B. degree from Boston University in 1935 and then attended the Katharine Gibbs School.

## BETHEL LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Helena Bean has returned to her home in town.

Mrs. Carl Larson is visiting relatives in Lewiston this week.

Mrs. Frances Davis went Wednesday for several days visit at North Newry.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Allen and Miss Harriett Merrill were in Lewiston Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown of Rumford called on Mrs. H. P. Austin Wednesday.

Mrs. Gladys Bean and daughter, Norma, spent several days last week at Old Orchard.

Miss Ann Cummings of Hanover has finished her work at the Farwell and Wright Store.

Miss Mary Emery of Rumford is spending this week with her aunt, Mrs. Dan Forbes.

Miss Abigail Gill is the guest this week of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Merrill at Harrisville, R. I.

Mrs. Vernon Brown is a patient at the C. M. G. Hospital, Lewiston, where she underwent surgery last week.

Mrs. Adney Gurney and daughter, Eleanor, have returned home after spending a week in Portland and Old Orchard.

Officers of Sunset Rehearsal enjoyed a theatre party Monday evening, followed by a party at Mrs. Walter Jodrey's.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Spaulding (Gene Farwell) of Lowell, Mass., are parents of a son, Robert Wallace, born at the Lowell Hospital August 25. Mrs. Spaulding is the granddaughter of Mrs. Addie Farwell.

Miss Mary Jane Chapman entertained several guests at a birthday party Saturday afternoon. They attended the theatre, then came to Mary Jane's house for supper and games. Guests were: Judy Freeman, Bettyann Butters, Mary Sue Cutler, Patricia Gunther, Eleanor Sumner, Barbara Jodrey, Louise Saunders, Nancy and Katherine Carter, Betsy and Mary Jane Chapman.

Mrs. Myron Bryant returned from Boston Tuesday night.

Francis Berry spent the week end at home from the University of Vermont.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Keene of Yarmouth, Maine were visiting friends in town Sunday.

Miss Priscilla Watson of Berlin is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. John Compass.

Mrs. W. J. Upton went last Thursday to spend a few days with her sisters in Orland, Maine.

Clifford and Donald Larson are staying with Mr. and Mrs. Myron Scarborough this week.

Mrs. Lillian Whitman of Medford, Mass., was a guest several days at Mrs. Fritz Tyler's.

Miss Corlie Wernschuck has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Bertha Wilson, Bryant Pond for several days.

David Lee Scribner of Dixfield and Evelyn Bean of West Paris are visiting their grandmother, Mrs. Gladys Bean.

Dr. and Mrs. Ralph O. Hood are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Roberta Ann, born at the St. Louis Hospital in Berlin, August 24.

Mrs. S. S. Greenleaf is enjoying a few days vacation with her sisters, Mrs. Sarah Webster and Miss Mina Stevens in Chesterville.

Mr. and Mrs. George Soper and daughters, Beverly and Doris of South Chesterville and Miss Abbie Soper of Farmington were dinner guests Sunday of Mrs. Gertrude Bartlett and Miss Hildred Bartlett.

Mrs. Soper and daughters remained here for a week's visit.

Jerry Davis, Raymond York, Elton Greenleaf and Donald Crotena left Saturday for Camp Mechanica, Winthrop. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Earl Davis who spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Rowe at Gardiner.

Mrs. Margery Rowe returned with Mr. and Mrs. Davis for a week's visit with her grandmother, Mrs. Alice Rowe.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES TO STOP AT BETHEL COMMON AT 10 O'CLOCK SATURDAY A. M. U. S. Senator R. Owen Brewster and Horace Hildreth, Republican candidate for governor, accompanied by other prominent party members including the County candidates, will be at the Bethel Common at 10 o'clock Saturday morning for a short stop on a two day tour of the County. This will be an opportunity for many to meet these people and it is hoped that many can be present.

MAINE ALLOWED FEWER TIRES — MORE BICYCLES  
A nation-wide shortage of rubber tires was reflected in a decrease of approximately 19 percent in the number of tires of all kinds allocated to Maine for September, according to figures announced by the Maine Office of Price Administration.

Passenger tires, which have been allocated in increasing number from month to month during the summer, were dropped 17 percent and large size truck tires were reduced 20 percent. It had been announced from OPA headquarters that a serious situation existed in the shortage of truck tires 8.25 and larger.

Maine's September allotment of tires showed increases in two items only. These were size 7.50 truck tires and larger than 7.50 tractor tires. The figures were 2381 for the truck tires, an increase of 31, and 103 for the tractor tires, an increase of four.

The number of Grade I passenger car tires available for Maine motorists for September will be 8239, a decrease of 1704 from August. There will be only 419 large size truck tires, a decrease of 106. Ten less tractor tires size 7.50 or smaller will be available. The September allotment is 150.

The upward swing in the number of bicycles available for civilians continued to be apparent. The allocation for September is 500 bicycles, an increase of 138. Only 25 new 1942 passenger cars will be allocated to Maine civilians, as compared with 34 last month and 71 last May.

WHAT THE "ROAD FUND PROTECTION AMENDMENT" MEANS TO MAINE

The proposed amendment to the state constitution guarantees that highway tax funds derived from the gasoline tax and motor vehicle registration fees will be used for payment of principal and interest on highway bonds and for highway maintenance, repair and construction. Approved by the legislature, the proposed amendment will be submitted to the voters of the state for final ratification at the general election, Monday, September 11th.

It is well known that Maine's highway funds have been cut millions of dollars as a result of tire rationing, gasoline rationing, the curtailment of motor vehicle production and other wartime restrictions.

There are heavy fixed charges against the highway fund despite the severe cut in highway revenue available to meet these costs. This has created an urgent and immediate need to conserve every dollar of gasoline tax and motor vehicle registration revenue to meet these wartime requirements.

It is equally imperative to preserve all special highway taxes in the highway fund after the war, because of the vital importance of highways to the agricultural and industrial prosperity of the state. The only sound and effective method of guaranteeing the integrity of the highway fund is through the adoption of a constitutional amendment to protect the highway funds similar to the provisions already in the constitution of fourteen states.

We have a big job ahead of us and therefore, highway money must be spent to the best advantage. When we successfully conserve this way, it will be necessary for Maine to carry out a long-range road improvement program and to use all motor vehicle and gasoline tax revenues on the highways. The only assurance that Maine citizens can have that such a long range program, giving employment of thousands of Maine war workers and returning war veterans, can be carried out when the war is over lies in the adoption of the "Road Protection Amendment."

EDUCATIONAL APPLICATION FORMS AVAILABLE FOR WORLD WAR II VETERANS  
Official application forms for the educational program under the "American Legion G. I. Bill" may be obtained by any discharged World War II veteran from John H. Compass, Service Officer of American Legion, Discharged Veterans who are eligible may apply for educational benefits under this bill and approved cases may enter school this fall. Completed forms will be mailed to Togus and will have immediate attention.

P. O. Warren Bean of Staten Island, N. Y., spent the week end in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pillors of Colebrook visited her uncle, F. I. French and wife Monday evening.

ARTHUR HERRICK RESIGNS POSTMASTER POSITION — MISS PACKARD TO SUCCEED

The resignation of Arthur E. Herrick as postmaster, tendered several weeks ago has been accepted by the post office department and Miss Ida Packard has been appointed acting postmaster beginning October 1.

Mr. Herrick has been postmaster since February, 1935, when he was appointed acting postmaster to succeed Miss Cleo A. Russell. Miss Russell had served 12 years in that position and before that time was assistant postmaster during the term of Guy L. Thurston. Miss Packard has been employed in the Bethel post office the past 26 years, serving as assistant postmaster with Miss Russell and Mr. Herrick.

Mr. Herrick has no definite plans for future activity, but expects to remain in Bethel. During his incumbency the work of the local office has increased in many ways and last year advanced to the rating of a second class office. In the past nine years the office has moved twice, first across upper Main Street from the "Swift Building" to the quarters used for many years as a hardware store, and last year to the present location in the former Naimy Building opposite the Methodist Church.

CAPT. CHAPIN INVENTS SPRAY GUN TO CONTROL INSECTS IN INDIA

The following clipping which was received by Mrs. Gertrude Bartlett from her son Laurence, who is in the Army Air Forces in India, will interest local people as Captain Chapin, a former Bethel boy has many friends in the vicinity.

"Surgeon Invents 'Anti-Insect Gun'  
Headquarters, N. A. S. A. C.: A new type of spray gun is now being used to combat insects in the vicinity of this headquarters. Assistant Surgeon Captain Milan Chapin's invention gives promise of cutting even further the ever decreasing sick-call rate.

"The 'anti-insect' is really a compressed air sprayer. Made of two individual oxygen tanks, salvage hose, a few miscellaneous fittings and a paint sprayer it has the added advantage of being easily assembled. It is also much more rapid and economical than the old hand spray, using about one-half the liquid and doing a far superior job.

"A three-man 'gun-crew' is required to operate Captain Chapin's device, one enlisted man to do the spraying and two native helpers to carry the tanks."

MAINE'S FIFTH WAR LOAN TOTAL \$75,538.00

Against a quota of \$64,000,000 in the 5th War Loan, Maine chalked up a total of \$75,538,000. This is a grand showing for the good old state of Maine and Region 7 also did its part.

Against a quota of \$2,750,000 Region 7 sold \$3,167,770. This put the Region over by very nearly one half million.

Regional Chairman Morton and Assistant Regional Chairman, Harold A. Carmen of Farmington and Oscar Smith of Rumford, not only want to thank every worker but also every buyer and all the newspapers business houses, manufacturing plants and everyone who assisted in bringing about this success and putting Region 7 over.

Our boys are winning a great victory in France, Italy, in the South Seas and in the Philippines, and all over the world. The 5th War victory in Region 7, in the state of Maine and in the United States certainly is an inspiration to keep these boys fighting on the distant fronts and for us at home to fight with them by helping every War Bond and Stamp we can.

This is not the time to stop buying War Bonds and Stamps. It is time to start buying even more than before.

VICTORY EXHIBITIONS

During the month of August seven local Victory Exhibitions were held in the following communities: East Brownfield, the Burnt Meadow Brook 4-H Club under the leadership of Mrs. Esther Frost; Welchville 4-H Club known as the Humming Bird led by Mrs. Eleanor McAllister; Ever Onward of North Paris with Mrs. Tony Andrews as leader; Greenwood's Hollow Farmers led by Mrs. Nestor Tamminen and the Hurry Scourers of Sweden led by Mrs. Sarah Burns.

Perkins Valley has already reorganized and elected officers for 1945.

At the final club meeting of the year the Perkins Valley 4-H Club of South Woodstock, under the leadership of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Appleby elected officers for 1945 as follows: president, Leslie Thurston; vice president, Phyllis Poland; secretary, Evelyn Poland; treasurer, Pauline Thurston; club reporter, Helen June Appleby; Jr.

## Honor Roll To Be Erected At Monument Labor Day

The Roll of Honor for Bethel's sons and daughters is completed and will be erected beside the monument on Labor Day.

This Roll of Honor was a tremendous undertaking in which errors and omissions are bound to occur. The sponsors would be very grateful if the townspeople would kindly tell us about them. If the name of a son or a daughter or husband or sweetheart does not appear on the Roll you can help by calling Mrs. Alma Thurston or Charles Freeman and the mistake will be corrected.

A program was originally intended for the dedication of the Honor Roll, but after much fruit-

less searching and repeated failures to find a speaker and the services of the band, the plans were abandoned. However a dedication ceremony will be planned for Memorial Day if possible.

It is fully realized that this may not be a permanent Roll of Honor, but it will serve until our boys and girls come home. It was the first gesture of acknowledgement of our loved one's courage and sacrifice, and we feel sure that no undertaking than this. Whether names be inscribed on a simple board of paint and pine or a towering monument of gold and stone the fact still remains, "No Man Could Do More."

## Legion To Conduct Waste Paper Drive; Begins Friday

A campaign for collection of waste paper, part of a nation-wide American Legion project, will be carried on by the local Legion Post from Sept. 1 to 15. The paper will be gathered by the Legion in the village, and outside wherever practicable. The collection will cover Bethel and vicinity and at least one trip is expected in surrounding districts before the campaign closes.

It is emphasized that no loose paper can be accepted. Everything must be tied in bundles. Newspapers, magazines and flattened cartons will be taken. Persons having paper ready for collection are asked to drop a card to the George A.

Mundt Post or give their names to the telephone operator. Waste paper is vitally important in the conduct of the war. It is largely used in the manufacture of cartons, including shell containers, ration and blood plasma boxes, as well as supply parachutes and thousands of other essential war items. Waste paper makes or wraps over 700,000 war items.

You can help knock out the No. 1 war material shortage by cooperating in this project, and continuing to salvage waste paper after the end of this drive.

The Legion will gather the paper and dispose of it, the receipts being used for their welfare work.

WARRANT FOR STATE ELECTION STATE OF MAINE County of Oxford ss.

Town of Bethel To Walter E. Bartlett

Constable of the Town of Bethel

You are hereby required in the name of the State of Maine, to notify and warn the inhabitants of the Town of Bethel qualified to vote, to assemble at Odson Hall on the second Monday of September, the same being the eleventh day of said month, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-four at Eight o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to give in their votes for

Governor, Representative to Congress, State Senators, Judge of Probate, Register of Probate, Sheriff, County Attorney, County Commissioner, Representative to Legislature.

Also to give in their votes upon the following Referendum Questions:

Question No. 1

"Shall state stores for the sale of liquor be operated by permission of the state liquor commission in this city or town?"

Question No. 2

"Shall licenses be granted in this city or town under regulation of the state liquor commission for the sale therein of wine and spirits to be consumed on the premises?"

Question No. 3

"Shall licenses be granted in this city or town for the sale therein of malt liquor (beer, ale and other malt beverages), to be consumed on the premises?"

Question No. 4

"Shall licenses be granted in this city or town for the sale therein of malt liquor (beer, ale and other malt beverages), not to be consumed on the premises?"

Also to give in their votes upon the following question:

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

"Shall the Constitution be amended as proposed by a resolve of the legislature, limiting to highway purposes the use of revenues derived from the taxation of vehicles used on public highways and fuels used for propulsion of such vehicles?"

The polls will be open at Eight o'clock in the forenoon and will be closed at Seven o'clock in the afternoon. The election will be in session at Selectmen's Office between the hours of 9 A. M. to 12 Noon - 1 P. M. to 5 P. M. on Thursday September 7, Friday September 8, and Saturday September 9, 1944 for the purpose of correcting the list of voters.

HEREOF, FAIL, NOT and have you there and then this warrant with your doings thereon.

Given under our hands in the Town of Bethel this Thirty-first day of August in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and forty-four.

ERNEST F. BISBEE

CARROLL E. ABBOTT

RODNEY K. HOWE

Selectmen of the Town of Bethel

A true copy. Attest:

WALTER E. BARTLETT

Constable

We are closed from Thursday, August 31, to reopen on Monday, September 11.

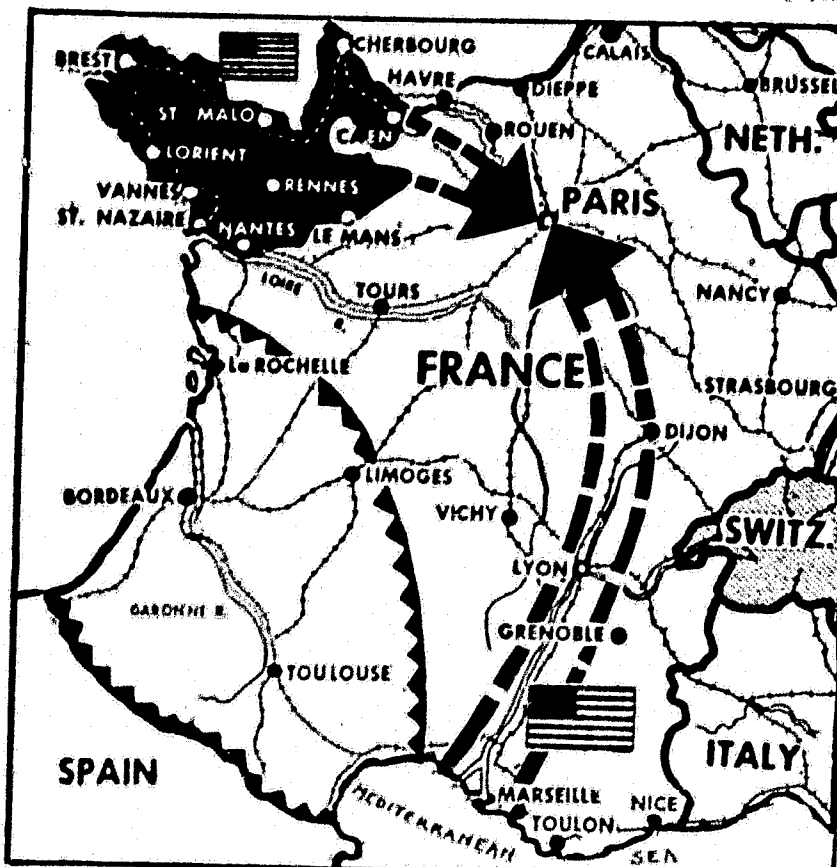
BETHEL RESTAURANT



## WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

# Allies Joit Nazi Grip in France; Reds Carry War to German Soil; Summer Drouth Hits Ohio Valley

(EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of the Western Newspaper Union and not necessarily of this newspaper.)



With landings in southern France and sweeping advances in the north, the Allies are forming a huge pincer to squeeze German forces in the country, as arrows in picture show.

## FRANCE: Form Pincer

With Allied forces everywhere on the move, the Nazi hold on France loosened, and German troops fell back to escape the death traps that lightning U. S. armored thrusts were forging.

In the north, U. S. columns that drove on Paris threw out a long arm around the left flank of the German army that wriggled out of the Palaise-Argentan pocket in Normandy, threatening the retreating enemy with still another entrapment.

While these U. S. columns under leadership of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton pressed the Germans around Paris, British and Canadian forces hammered at the enemy in the region extending to the English channel to the north, pushing him back on a continuous front.

Swift Allied advances in the north were matched by equally successful gains in the new invasion area of southern France, where liberation troops spearheaded by Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's American Seventh Army thrust far inland before encountering stiffening enemy opposition in the mountainous country.

As the regular army formations drove inland, they joined hands with scores of paratroopers, who had been dropped far back of the beachhead areas to sever enemy communication lines and hamper his forward movements to the fighting zones.

As was the case in Normandy, many Czechs, Poles and Russians were included in the German units which manned the coastal defenses, and as the fighting raged further inland from Toulon to Nice, the Allies bucked up against a better caliber of enemy troops.

Encouraged by the Allied successes the French underground intensified their sabotage of Nazi communications and installations.

**EASTERN FRONT: Enter Prussia**

In the face of heavy Nazi resistance and repeated counterattacks supported by rocket fire, Russian troops under 65-year-old Gen. Ivan Chermashnevsky crossed the East Prussian border to carry a war to German soil for the first time in 26 years.

As the Germans savagely countered the Russian invasion of East Prussia with continuing counterattacks, the Nazis were reportedly throwing fresh reserves into the battle from Himmler's home guard.

On other sectors of the 1,000 mile front, German resistance was equally bitter, with the Nazis yielding grudgingly in the Baltic states and employing tank and infantry forces to slow the Red drive on Warsaw.

To the south, the enemy also brought his mechanized units into counterattack to impede the Russian advance on the central German border, 75 miles away from the front.

## SOLDIER READING:

## Ease Restrictions

Irked by the army's interpretation of the political propaganda ban in the soldier's voting law, which resulted in exclusion of much popular reading matter in military camps, the senate moved to ease the tight administration of this provision of the act.

Originally, the law stipulated that no newspapers, magazines, motion pictures or literature paid for or sponsored by the government, and containing political propaganda, could be distributed to the armed forces.

Much of the trouble lay in the army's rigid interpretation of the word "sponsored," which it took to mean permitting the sale of popular reading matter containing political material at service posts, or use of company funds to subscribe to newspapers.

## WHEAT: Perennial Brand

Agricultural pioneers even back to the days of the Czars, when they developed artificial insemination at royal stables, the Russians claim to have developed an edible perennial wheat with a gluten content of 60 per cent.

According to the Soviet's ace agronomist, Prof. N. V. Taitain, the perennial evolved from cross pollination of wild grasses of the agropyrum family with wheat, produced satisfactory initial harvests, with real tests to come next season.

Although plant breeders in the U. S. have long worked on development of a perennial wheat, they have met little practical success thus far, with one hybrid composed of wild grasses and the grain lacking regular qualities.

## No Fun



No different than a million other young men—but not as lucky—George Danahiro, 2, of Pittsburgh, Pa., crawled halfway through the opening of an eight inch arca-way before he got stuck. Firemen were compelled to chop part of the living room wall to free him. If the picture's any indication, it was no fun, fella!

## COTTON: Seek Parity

In an effort to raise cotton prices to parity, which is from \$6 to \$8 per bale above 1944 loan rates, Sen. John H. Bankhead (Ala.) urged growers to keep the commodity off the market.

Senator Bankhead's action came in the midst of his conferences with government officials and cotton manufacturers over elevation of the price level in conformance with his congressional act calling for attainment of parity of agricultural products.

During the conferences, Senator Bankhead said, it was agreed that early OPA revision of textile prices to reflect parity would help boost the market. As a last resort, he said, 97 1/2 to 100 per cent parity loans were considered.

## DEMobilization: Study Discharges

The all-important but complicated problem of how to release servicemen and women from the armed forces after the war is receiving the consideration of both President Roosevelt and the high command, it was reported.

Under a reported proposal, personnel would be discharged under a point system, with so many points granted for service abroad, length of service and number of campaigns, and marital status and dependency. Personnel with the largest number of points would be the first released.

At the same time, the President was said to be considering use of some camps and training facilities in this country for vocational study and rehabilitation of vets, and modernization of others for future defense forces.

## EGGS

The War Food administration holds a huge stock of eggs, purchased at a cost of between 100 and 150 million dollars to maintain prices at 60 per cent of parity. Col. Ralph Olmstead of WFA testified before a senate committee that some five million cases have been bought.

Colonel Olmstead stated that he was uncertain what disposition would be made of the eggs, although he said that probably a large part can be sent to Britain and liberated countries in a dried state.



## VISIT BY A REFORMED GOLFER

John Kieran, the well-known Quiz Kid, dropped in on us at our woodland nook, Lassitude Marshes, the other day. He left us feeling more ignorant than usual.

Events that were just about shaking the world were occurring, but the Wizard of Infoplease tossed them aside for native flora and fauna. Considerations of sensational episodes in Germany gave way to a study of the night heron (working on the day shift), and nothing that Roosevelt and Dewey might do took precedence over the operations of robin, wren and meadowlark.

Mr. Kieran carries a microscope as he walks along country lanes, and he peers at every weed in the manner of a man locating the main spring of a Swiss watch.

"It begins to look as if Hitler is about through," we observed as the hike began.

"Wild onion," was the answer. "But you didn't know any grew like this. Pretty flower under the scope, too."

"Once things of this nature begin in Germany anything can happen," we persisted.

"Look! The flight is bump. Always tell it's a bunch of hum."

"I remember the last war... Biters. Otherwise known as Bitter Buttons," John was saying, with a glass in his eye again, as he inspected a yellow flower which he had seen a lifetime ago.

He asked us to examine it under the microscope. We did. Darned if it wasn't an exquisite thing when magnified.

"Now you take those Russians," we suggested.

"Sassafras!" announced Mr. Kieran.

"Think so?" we replied. (He was referring to a green leaf he had picked.) "Taste it." We tasted it. He was right again!

"What do you think of Truman as against Wallace?" we asked a moment later.

"Cowbirds!"

"Oh, I wouldn't say that." He was pointing to a couple of birds we had always thought were overed sparrows.

"Lay their eggs in other birds' nests. Let the other birds hatch and raise the young. And here's the question: How comes it that a young cowbird, never having seen or known a cowbird, will at once leave the nest and join cowbirds?"

"It must be political," we ventured, not needing the twenty-five dollars anyhow. "There's a bunch of cranes over there by that maple."

"Night heron. Flies with its feet out straight behind and its neck folded like a snake. And that's a black walnut, not a maple."

He now picked up a small yellow flower which we had never thought worthy of passing attention.

"You know the snapdragons. This is the uncultivated type. Butter and Eggs, it's called." Under the glass it was quite beautiful.

"What's this?" we asked, picking a small yellow flower that seemed the only one of its type around. We thought we had hit it.

"Meth mullein."

We felt pretty thick about things until a rabbit ran across the road. Here was our chance.

"Rabbit," we announced brightly. "Could be," said John.

"Dogon't trackbirds Miambeachy," we added, to give him the Latin.

He had intended leaving on the noon train, but took the 11:05.

Hitler at bay issues a warning that he will make Europe a welter of blood. Recalling the old story of the fellow who said: "My daughter's eloped with a no-good, my wife has run away from me, my little boy just fell down a well and I don't feel very good myself. And you say you'll make trouble for me!"

The prices at summer hotels and for cottages at vacation resorts have soared this summer, and an awful howl is going up. Whichever kicking about? Don't you know that cool breezes are harder to get these days on account of the war? Don't you understand that high tides aren't what they used to be, and that in some places they have to use substitutes?

Leister J. Fitzpatrick, manager of a Detroit radio station, would be our choice for President. He has banned the "middle commercial" on all radio broadcasts, declaring that they "do more harm than good to the station and to the advertiser."

George Bernard Shaw has come out against any punishment of the Nazi war leaders. He says they must be treated gently after the war. It would be nice if Mr. Shaw did his writing in some place like Ladies.

# Washington Digest

## Changing Times Call for Creation of U. S. Bureaus

Various Interests Favor Special Agencies For Own Problems; Patronage Plums Sought by Political Parties.

By BAUKHAGE

News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, Union Trust Building Washington, D. C.

The much-mooted question of states rights as against the over-centralization of government in Washington—which is lumped neatly into the one word "bureaucracy"—is due for a thorough airing in the coming political campaign.

The recent debate in the senate over reconversion, especially in the contest over whether the federal government should administer the unemployment payments during the change-over from war production to civilian production, is a good example.

There will be much sound and fury, much thundering in the index on this subject. Little will be found to have been accomplished when the dust settles. For in this question we behold an interesting paradox. New Dealers as well as Republicans, left-wingers as well as right-wingers, deplore the growing centralization of power in the federal government. And yet, all of them, when they sit down to look at the facts, admit privately that there is little or no chance of checking this trend.

The very groups which oppose the tendency toward the creation of more federal machinery and denounce the bureaucrats the loudest, are insistent that enough of their special interests be spared whenever the axe threatens to fall.

It is upon this little inconsistency that President Roosevelt always hangs his rebuttal whenever Senator Byrd and other critics of his lavish government spending call for a reduction of the government payroll.

Of course, the war badly disturbed the traditional democratic institution of checks and balances and lifted private enterprise right out of the hair and set down in its place with the brutal indifference which is associated with Mars. The federal government today finds itself doing business on a scale larger than all peacetime enterprise put together. Some of these activities are bound to stick when normal times finally return, but the trend toward bureaucracy started even before that.

According to Alfred Bingham who has written a book called "The Practice of Idealism," which you ought to read whether you can agree with it or not, the trend toward bureaucracy is due largely to two of five revolutions which he says are going on now.

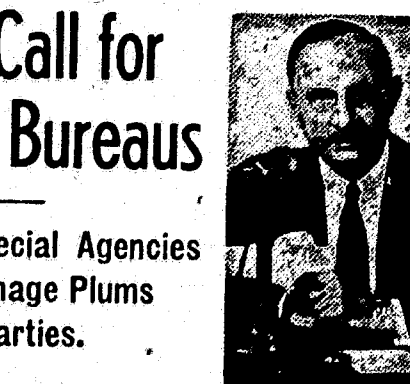
Bingham says that "revolution results from the pent-up pressure of delayed social change." He believes that, like water-power, it can "either sweep in a destructive flood over peaceful cities and farms," or it can be controlled and turned to beneficial use.

## Revolt of Common Man

The first of the revolutions he names, and one of those which has encouraged bureaucracy and increased the demands on the federal government's manpower, is the "revolt of the common man." Of course, that revolt has been going on lustily with the start it got at the barricades in Paris and the events which occurred between Lexington and Yorktown, but the depression of 1929 moved it ahead quite a peg in this country, to say nothing of what happened after World War I all over the world, including the birth of communism, fascism, and all their freak off-shoots.

Bingham says it was the call of the common man for social and economic security which was one of the two chief causes of the growing centralization of government. He cites as two examples, the labor group which demanded that their interests be looked after, and the farmers. (The labor department, which had been a part of the department of commerce since 1903, was created a separate unit in 1913.) Bingham says that the vast organization under the department of agriculture was the result of the insistence by farmers that agriculture be recognized and assisted.

The second revolution, the demands of which brought about additional federal activity, according to



Mr. Bingham, was the technical revolution, another name for the industrial revolution which has made mass production and all the wonders of the machine age possible. Billion-dollar corporations required some government control; various industries, notably those producing and using the automobile and the airplane called for highway and skyway encouragement, regulation and guidance. The huge department of commerce with its many activities conducted to aid business became a separate entity in 1903 and has grown steadily since.

And right here we might assert that the common man, and, if you will, the less common man, worker, farmer, artisan, executive or entrepreneur, although he joins merrily in the chorus denouncing the bureaucrats in general, doesn't want the particular bureaucrat who is ready to help his particular interest, disturbed. If he does not actually demand the services of such a bureaucrat, he may create a situation which his competitor, or those who may become his victim, insist must be controlled by the government.

Of course, Mr. Bingham's answer to all this is that a growing expansion of governmental powers is all right, so long as it is self-government. Without debating that question let's see exactly how badly the bureaucrat is really hated.

But you will find that there are bureaucrats and bureaucrats. You will find no complaint about the civil servant who carries out the decrees of the people's duly elected representatives, provided those decrees have been sponsored, those decrees have lobbied, through congress at said complainant's request.

Let us consider the following statement concerning one bureau, presumably administered, if I read my Webster aright, by bureaucrats:

"Federal aid in building and maintaining highways, as carried out under Republican administrations and since continued, is a sound and comparatively harmonious program...."

## GOP Has Some Kind Words for Bureaus

"Federal responsibility (regarding agriculture) should be directed to such economic stabilization through disposition of surpluses, assurance of fair market prices...."

Who says this? The 26 Republican governors assembled in St. Louis early this month to back Mr. Dewey's presidential campaign. They represented, we opine, both the "common man" and likewise, the "uncommon man."

And if you want further support for Mr. Bingham's thesis that the leaders in the world of technology, the men who own the machines and supervise their operation, like some of the bureaucrats, note the statement from authentic sources that after the war industry is going to encourage the perpetuation of some of the functions of the OPA and the WPB because it is thought they can help stabilize industry.

On the other side of the medal, again, just to preserve a nice balance, what about the GI Bill of Rights? That law puts into the hands of the federal government the administration of the greatest welfare program ever framed. I take it that high, low and middle are willing to pay for the bureaucrats to run this program out of the federal treasury. It was passed unanimously by congress.

So it goes.

We can boil down the debate in congress over unemployment insurance and the effort to put the administration of the payments into the hands of the states, into a much more immediate and practical question than the broad principle of states rights, centralization of government or the growth of bureaucracy. It is a simple matter here of whether the administration (any administration) handing out the benefits directly, sets up the office holders who do the handing out, or whether the state governments (state political machines) assume these gracious functions. In other words, who gets the political support in return?

I'm sorry but that's the way it is.

## BRIEFS... by Baukhage

More bituminous coal is being produced for World War II than was mined during World War I, with approximately one-third fewer miners.

In spite of difficulties imposed by battle conditions, the Red Cross has increased by 10 per cent the messages delivered from servicemen in staging and combat zones to their families.

A Go-To-School drive has been opened by the United States office of education, the federal security agency and the children's bureau of the department of labor to combat the nationwide decline in high school enrollment.

Students in 350 Japanese schools are busy breeding rabbits to provide clothing for soldiers.

## HIGHLIGHTS... In the week's news

**RADIO PICTURES:** A British radio and television expert recently disclosed plans to set up wireless photo-television stations that can flash complete typewritten or printed pages at the rate of 25 pages per second. At present the rate of transmission is six minutes for one page or picture. It is possible to speed up photo-television as much as 12,000 times, the inventor states.

**WANTED CHEWING GUM:** A burglar who broke into a drug station in New Haven, Conn., took gasoline coupons for 200 gallons, and then set to work to get what he really wanted—chewing gum. He smashed a vending machine, grabbed 100 sticks of gum and hastened away. He ignored the penalties in the machine and the money in the cash register.

**EGGS:** The War Food administration holds a huge stock of eggs, purchased at a cost of between 100 and 150 million dollars to maintain prices at 60 per cent of parity. Col. Ralph Olmstead of WFA testified before a senate committee that some five million cases have been bought.

Leister J. Fitzpatrick, manager of a Detroit radio station, would be our choice for President. He has banned the "middle commercial" on all radio broadcasts, declaring that they "do more harm than good to the station and to the advertiser."

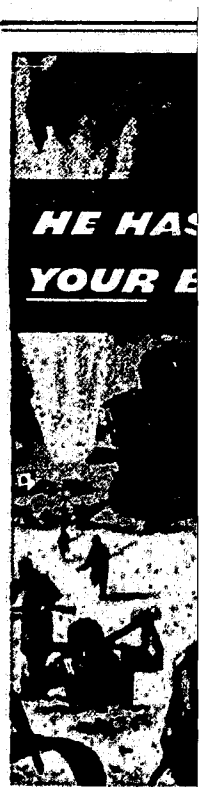
George Bernard Shaw has come out against any punishment of the Nazi war leaders. He says they must be treated gently after the war. It would be nice if Mr. Shaw did his writing in some place like Ladies.

ASK ME AN... A General... The...

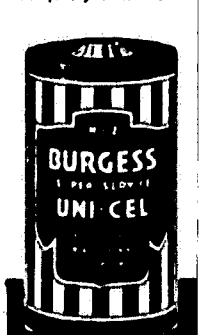
1. What is the word "conclusion"?
2. Which country is it that after an American ship "travels 2"?
3. Why is it that a ship "travels 2"?
4. What is a ship's leaves period?
5. What price is for Alaska?
6. Who always "word" in the junior office?
7. How many bill of rights?
8. How many a gunner in a shoot and how?
9. Who was Man Without a?
10. What does former army who served in who have now sioned for service?

The A...

1. Liberia (M)
2. Sliberia (M)
3. A knot is a distance—one n hour. One sh traveled "20 kn
4. Deciduous.
5. We paid \$7
6. The junior
7. Ten.
8. Every fifth "tracer" bullet trail of fire, plain night. The tra ner correct his start fires.
9. Philip Nola
10. Retreads.



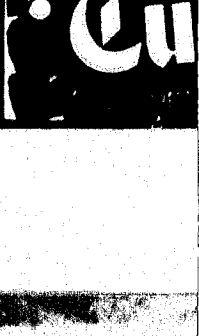
His message must "Walkie-Talkie" batt... not for one man very dry cells that batteries now supply "Walkie-Talkies." Th plies "over here," Burgess Batteries carefully as eggs. Fo Write Dept. U-1, Bu Freeport, Illinois.



**Know You**  
BAYS—Wear Lucky  
Lucky—Popularity—  
Yourself—Frieda—  
—How to Manage, in  
national, Marvellous  
cents for each per  
DYNIER P  
Box West 124th St



**CHOC**  
Real Hot  
In MIDT  
3 Blocks—Cen  
Surrendered by  
600 units, cen  
Tab or shov  
Pine food at  
SINGLE with BA  
DOUBLE—BATH  
Early Reservations  
AIR-CONDITIONED  
Day F...













## UPTON

Mrs. C. A. Juddins, Correspondent  
O Lee Abbott has returned to Bangor.

Ruby Enman of Rumford is visiting Mrs. O Lee Abbott.

Orris Powell and son of Bath are spending this week with his mother, Mrs. H. W. Whitney.

Mrs. David Webster and daughter, Miss Irene, of Boston are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Iyman Lane and family a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Tucker of Dover, Mass., arrived at their camp for a few weeks.

Leonard Murphy of Rumford is visiting his aunt, Mrs. C. A. Juddins and family this week.

Rev. and Mrs. N. L. Scruton and family are spending their two weeks vacation with relatives in South Newbury, N. H., and Hudson Falls, N. Y.

J. Millard Fraser, Leslie Fuller and Alan Fuller have finished work for the Brown Co. at Middle dam and returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. K. A. Hinkley and family took a trip up the Lake Sunday stopping at several places as Mr. Hinkley was paying his fire crew.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleo Brown and daughter of Portland spent a few days last week at their summer home.

Charles E. Heywood of Westport, Conn., has joined his family here for a two weeks vacation.

Miss Helen Montague of Needham, Mass., has arrived here for a two weeks vacation.

Mrs. Claude Lombard entertained her mother, Mrs. Burnham and her sisters from Rumford one day last week.

Mrs. Hope Caskey is at Colby Ring's this week on a vacation.

Colby Ring went to Bethel Monday morning.

Miss Hobbs and friend went to Norway, Monday P. M.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey and Mrs. Ray Hanscom called on the Cary's in Woodstock Monday.

Mrs. Margaret Bryant visited at her daughters, Mrs. Della Ring from Friday until Sunday night at Peru. Rodney Ring who has been a visitor returned to West Peru with her.

Miss Sylvia Ring went to West Peru Sunday night with Mr. and Mrs. Ring for a short stay.

Wilmer Bryant cut Chester Record's hay Monday.

Miss Eunice Palmer was home over the week end from Berlin.

Miss Sylvia Ring has finished work for Ethel Martin.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey and son, Walter, is staying at her father's for a short time.

Osman Palmer is cutting Ross Martin's hay at Greenwood Center this week.

## GILEAD

Corp. George Cash Daniels of Fort Myers, Florida is spending his furlough at the home of his sister, Mrs. Harlette Fissette.

Lt. Com. Wells Noyes of the U. S. Navy has returned to his home in Newport, N. H., after spending part of his 30 day furlough in town.

Miss Pauline Stevens has returned to her home in Cape Elizabeth, South Portland.

Mrs. Frances Merrill returned to Yarmouth Monday.

Miss Stella Nedeau has gone to Brooklyn, N. Y. to attend the Merchant Linotype School.

Fred Leighton returned home from Gardiner, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Wing have gone to Bowdoinham after spending several weeks at the Burnham Farm.

Mrs. Emma Leighton and children of Portland were recent visitors in town.

Wood is a natural insulation for refrigerators.

## STATE OF MAINE -- CONDENSED SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, -- JUNE 30, 1944

	STATE TAX	GAS. TAX	AUTO REG. AND LIC.	EMPLOYERS' TAX U. C. E.	FED. GRANTS	LIQUOR	OTHER
1943-44	\$4,771,091	\$4,045,525	\$3,919,294	\$8,494,371	\$5,482,879	\$6,698,694	\$9,618,828
REVENUES							
1942-43	\$4,632,165	\$4,381,228	\$3,736,501	\$8,920,096	\$5,817,051	\$5,848,290	\$8,773,347
1943-44							
HEALTH WELFARE AND CHARITIES	\$8,485,627						
EDUCATION		\$4,838,244					
HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES			\$6,523,369				
DEBT AND INT.				\$2,948,546			
OTHER					\$7,900,349		
EXPENDITURES							
1942-43	\$8,008,796	\$4,445,489	\$6,047,707	\$2,797,168	\$7,443,771		

Total Revenues \$43,030,682  
Total Expenditures \$30,696,135  
Year Ended June 30, 1944  
Year Ended June 30, 1943 42,108,678 28,742,931

## OPERATING FUNDS

CONSOLIDATED COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1944

General Fund, Highway Fund, Unemployment Compensation Fund, Other Special Revenue Funds and Proceeds of General Bond Issues

	This Year		Last Year (Revised to comparable basis)	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Revenues				
State Tax on Cities and Towns	\$ 4,771,091	11.09	\$ 4,632,165	11.00
State Tax on Wild Lands	355,133	0.83	355,133	0.80
Inheritance and Estate Taxes	4,045,525	9.40	4,381,228	10.40
Gasoline Tax (Net)	1,831,887	4.26	2,019,353	4.80
Taxes on Public Utilities	816,421	1.90	789,537	1.76
Taxes on Insurance Companies	3,919,294	9.11	3,736,501	8.87
Motor Vehicle Registrations and Drivers' Licenses	1,609,922	3.74	1,609,922	3.74
Hunting and Fishing Licenses	8,494,371	19.74	8,920,096	21.18
Employers' Tax for Unemployment Compensation	892,266	2.08	892,266	2.08
Other Taxes	5,482,879	12.74	5,817,051	13.81
From Federal Government	1,006,068	2.34	955,658	2.27
From Cities, Towns and Counties	1,085,190	2.52	1,085,190	2.52
Service Charges for Current Services	6,698,694	15.57	6,698,694	15.57
Liquor and Beer (Net)	56,614	0.13	56,614	0.13
Racings (Net)	1,601,442	3.72	1,601,442	3.72
Cigarette Tax (Net)	721,482	1.68	721,482	1.68
Other Revenues				
Total Revenues	\$43,030,682	100.00%	\$42,108,678	100.00%
Non-Revenues--Proceeds from Sale of Bonds (Including Premiums)			227,157	
Total Available for Expenditure	\$43,030,682		\$42,335,835	

## APPLICATION

Expenditures				
General Administrative	\$ 278,917	3.19	\$ 1,095,694	3.81
Protection of Persons and Property	1,077,939	3.51	1,038,128	3.61
Development and Conservation of Natural Resources	1,329,200	5.59	1,433,448	4.99
Health, Welfare and Charities	8,485,627	27.65	8,008,796	27.86
Institutions	2,889,759	9.39	2,777,259	8.37
Education	4,838,244	15.76	4,445,489	15.47
Highways and Bridges	6,523,369	21.25	6,047,707	21.04
Unemployment Compensation	892,266	2.13	892,266	2.13
Interest on Bonded Debt	654,546	2.13	728,168	2.52
Miscellaneous	584,110	1.90	516,619	1.80
Total Operating Expenditures	\$28,462,135	92.53	\$26,678,931	92.80
Debt Retirement	2,244,000	7.47	2,069,900	7.20
Total Expenditures	\$30,696,135	100.00%	\$28,742,931	100.00%
Total Available (as above)	\$43,030,682		\$42,335,835	
Total Expenditures (as above)	\$30,696,135		\$28,742,931	
Net Gain from Operations	\$12,334,547		\$13,592,904	
Gain or (Loss) Applied as Follows:				
Bonds Called in Advance (Including Premiums)	\$ 1,010,000		\$ 3,355,177	
General Fund Surplus	2,723,846		1,000,000	
Deficiency Account 1936-37	100,000			
Total General Fund	\$ 3,833,846		\$ 4,355,177	
Highway Fund Surplus	1,110,489		1,470,000	
Unemployment Fund Surplus	8,614,114		8,614,114	
Special Revenue Surplus	89,255		89,255	
Bond Fund Reserve for Contingencies	(88,827)		(88,827)	
Total	\$12,334,547		\$13,592,904	

This Schedule combines revenues and expenditures of the General Fund (including such net income from Public Service Enterprises as accrues to the General Fund), Highway Fund, Unemployment Compensation Fund, Other Special Revenue Funds, and Proceeds of General Bond Issues with certain revenues and expenditures eliminated. It does not include revenues and expenditures of Public Service Enterprises, Working Capital Funds or Trust and Agency Funds which are non-governmental activities.

This statement does not include expenditures of \$873,858 charged against Appropriations from Surplus in the amount of \$1,027,797.

(A) Inheritance and Estate Taxes for this year in gross while last year is net after costs of administration.

The above bond maturities in the current year together with similar maturities of Public Service Enterprises not included in this statement in the amount of \$20,000 and bonds called in advance of \$1,000,000 result in total debt retirement of \$3,355,177.

ALL FUNDS  
BALANCE SHEETS AND COMPARATIVE COMBINED BALANCE SHEET--JUNE 30, 1944

	General Fund	Highway Fund	Unemployment Fund	Other Special Revenue Funds	Proceeds of General Bond Issues	Public Service Enterprises	Working Capital Funds	Trust and Agency Funds	Total June 30, 1944	Total June 30, 1943
ASSETS										
Cash (Exclusive of Closed Banks)	\$ 1,828,641	\$ 2,017,366	\$ 18,984	\$ 812,548	\$ 202,221	\$ 646,141	\$ 532,240	\$ 809,457	\$ 7,867,598	\$14,855,691
Short Term U. S. Government Securities	3,050,000	3,700,000			500,000				7,250,000	18,663,366
Deposits with U. S. Treasury			27,426,646						27,426,646	2,240,911
Accounts Receivable (Net)	1,513,923	90,123	56,853	189,329		61,862	16,424	36,063	1,941,597	1,941,597
Due from Other Funds (See Note A)	3,345	18,611		1,627					17,583	17,583
Inventories (See Note B)	1,608								1,608	1,608
Investments (See Note C)	2,349,824	381,000				1,877,934	251,626	5,199,977	5,261,585	3,633,074
Working Capital Advances	23,199	17,178							40,377	40,377
Other Assets (Net) (See Note D)	2,015,000	16,836,500		3,359		24,641	658,838	89,216	26,591,500	24,365,500
Encumbered Future Revenue					2,140,000				2,140,000	
Bonds					1,406,303				1,406,303	1,426,627
Account Receivable June 1944-1950										
Total Assets	\$11,685,514	\$24,059,078	\$27,532,483	\$1,006,873	\$702,221	\$6,156,896	\$1,486,809	\$6,124,743	\$78,765,217	\$69,191,651
LIABILITIES										
Accounts Payable	\$ 571,360	\$ 324,043	\$ 8,586	\$ 104,812	\$ 176	\$ 305,368	\$ 30,017	\$ 4,025	\$ 1,048,997	\$ 1,250,661
Due to Other Funds	1,227	17,178				18,511			21,174	21,174
Other Current Liabilities	135,764	33,998	1,627			8,763	33,022		174,174	252,219
Bonds Payable	2,015,000	16,836,500				2,140,000			20,991,500	24,365,500
Total Liabilities	\$ 3,723,751	\$17,241,719	\$ 9,213	\$ 104,812	\$ 176	\$ 344,142	\$ 63,042	\$ 4,025	\$22,622,860	\$25,889,579
RESERVES AND SURPLUS										
Maine Post War Public Works Reserve	\$ 850,000								\$ 850,000	
Other Reserves	4,600,550	\$ 2,316,796		\$ 897,074	\$702,045	\$1,500,000	1,029,828	\$6,120,108	16,036,379	\$12,454,300
Working Capital						2,100,000			2,100,000	3,729,828
Surplus and Deficiency Accounts (See Note E)	3,519,807	4,501,163	27,523,897	897,074	702,045	3,680,254	1,423,267	6,120,108	56,132,367	43,943,272
Total Reserves and Surplus	\$8,961,763	\$ 7,817,959	\$27,523,897	\$ 897,074	\$702,045	\$ 3,680,254	\$ 1,423,267	\$ 6,120,108	\$67,132,367	\$60,137,521
Total Liabilities, Reserves and Surplus	\$11,685,514	\$24,059,078	\$27,532,483	\$1,006,873	\$702,221	\$6,156,896	\$1,486,809	\$6,124,743	\$78,765,217	\$69,191,651
Contingent Liability: Bonds of Dear Lake-Sedgwick Bridge District--\$465,000.										
(A) Due from Other Funds										
(B) This Balance Sheet includes inventories and fixed assets of Public Service Enterprises and Working Capital Funds only.										
(C) The General Fund includes bank stock after allowance for probable loss in realization, while in Trust Funds, investments are carried at cost less ratable amortization of any premiums paid.										
(D) No allowance is provided for loss on impounded bank accounts estimated to total some \$50,000.										
(E) The balance of General Fund Surplus and Deficiency Accounts is reduced on July 1, 1944 by the \$100,000 available for allocation by the Governor and Council for Institutional Emergency.										

## UNAPPROPRIATED SURPLUS AND 1936-37 DEFICIENCY ACCOUNT

	This Year	Last Year
Not Balance at Start of Year	\$4,001,470	\$2,134,568
Adjustments Affecting previous year's transactions	28,270	(45,282)
Net Gain from Operations--General Fund only	8,333,846	8,466,180
Total	7,865,592	6,586,501
Deductions:		
Bonds Called in Advance (Including premium of \$10,000)	1,010,000	
Appropriation for Unusual or Non-Recurring Expenditures	1,027,197	
Increase in Reserves	850,000	
Maine Post War Public Works	1,324,988	1,554,025
Other		
Total Deductions	4,212,785	1,554,025
Net Balance at End of Year	\$15,516,807	\$4,001,470

See note (B) to balance sheets.

The schedules summarized in this report will be available in more detailed form in the annual report now being completed. Requests for the complete report should be made to the office of the State Controller.

## ALL FUNDS

## SUMMARY OF BONDED DEBT

	Unmatured Bonds June 30, 1943	New Bonds Issued	Matured or Called	Unmatured Bonds June 30, 1944
General Fund				
State of Maine War Bonds	\$ 1,800,000		\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,700,000
Maine Improvement Bonds (A)	1,075,000		1,075,000	
Maine Agricultural Bonds	360,000		45,000	315,000
Highway Fund				
Highway and Bridge Bonds	18,910,500		2,074,000	16,836,500
Public Service Enterprises				
Kennebec Bridge Bonds	1,500,000		20,000	1,500,000
Waldo-Hancock Bridge Bonds	600,000			600,000
Total	\$24,105,500		\$3,119,000	\$20,986,500

(A) Includes \$1,000,000 Principal Amount of bonds called in advance of maturity.



## Kathleen Norris Says:

Forgiveness in Marriage

Bell Syndicate.—WNU Features.



Presently hostesses are saying, "And I'll ask a nice man for you, Ivy." It always turns out to be Phil Lorraine, the greatest bore in the whole circle.

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

WHEN our children are little we give them certain nursery rules of living. They don't believe them, but they believe us. Later on we again give them the benefit of our experience and belief. This time they don't believe either.

For example, when you tell a restless, discontented, disillusioned young wife that she will make a grave mistake, she divorces her husband, she flatteringly doesn't believe you. Harry, whom she married with such radiant hope and confidence only seven years ago, has turned out to be a completely unsatisfactory partner. They just don't seem to speak the same language or want the same things any more. Ivy has always hated divorce and God knows she hates it now, but anything's better than to have a little boy growing up with a father and mother who have stopped loving each other, and hearing quarrels all the time. Lots of Ivy's friends are divorced, and they seem much happier and freer! She'll make it up to little John.

Harry agrees to the divorce. Ivy rushes ahead with it. There isn't any happiness at this point, nor any freedom, for new responsibilities and annoyances surge into the gaps left by the old ones, and are worse than they. The close friends who advised Ivy not to put up with Harry's goings-on now draw discreetly away; they don't remember ever having said anything against poor old good-natured Harry. They ask him to dinner. They all feel sorry for poor little John.

Ivy has nervous talks with her lawyer. Hundreds of women go into nervous breakdown at this point. Ivy hates business. She hates John's innocent talk of his father. She hates deciding what to do with John. She misses affection, approval, cooperation from her own circle. So she marries again.

She marries a man exactly like Harry, only with a different outlook. "All very well," writes Anna, from Palm Beach. "But what about actual infidelity? I've been married 17 years. When we had been married about five, and had two girls, Archie had an affair with his office clerk, a divorced woman 10 years older than he. I was sickly, weak, I needed him terribly and he was wonderfully tender with me, and I forgave him. But I watched. Our son was born, everything went on well for another few years, and then four years ago, it began all over again. This time it was also an older woman, whom he saw when ever business took him to a city a thousand miles away. I found the letter that told the whole story. Immediately got a divorce. Since then I've worked, helped financially by alimony and domesticity by my two girls. What would you have advised in this case?"

"My girls and boy love their father, he takes them off alternate week ends, makes them presents. They don't discuss it, but they blame me, and I know it. I have never been happy. I didn't expect to be. But there is justice in this world.



An affair with his clerk...

### IS DIVORCE WISE?

How much should a wife endure before she turns for relief to the divorce courts? This is a problem that many women have to face at some stage in their married life. Maybe it's just a vague discontent, a feeling of neglect, or a realization that the glamour of the first years have fled—or it may be a serious injustice, as in this case discussed in this issue.

She had been married about five years when she discovered that her husband was unfaithful. He was otherwise an excellent husband and father—a good provider, and affectionate. About ten years later he again wandered from the path of virtue, giving up her luxurious home and secure social position. Although she received alimony, she had to work to support the three children.

Somehow, she wonders if divorce was the right move. The children still love their father, and see him often. Their friends and neighbors seem to sympathize with him. Justice is on her side, but hers was a hollow victory, it now appears.

There is right and wrong. Is a good faithful wife to condone what betrays and insults her, and let a man get away with this sort of thing? We had a lovely home, I had a faithful and beloved colored helper, my children had infinitely better social prospects than this change. Who is to blame for this, Harry or I? I acted as I thought I was entirely justified in acting. Was I right?

My answer is no, you weren't right. In marriage is for true marriage—there must be forgiveness for everything, even that. A wife needn't love the sin, but she must forgive the sinner. She can pity his weakness—that stupid male weakness of the spirit and flesh alike, that so loves flattery! She can be thankful in her soul that she kept her vow if he didn't have strength enough to keep his. She can accept his apologies and promises with dignity—and not too much belief.

And she can keep the home together, live for her children, friends, books, garden, kitchen, clubs—a thousand normal interests. She can simply close one door of her heart, the glory of young love and trust. Many a loving elderly man and his wife, rightly proud of their fine children, their home, their place in society, have passed this crisis. Wives have faults, too. Nagging, extravagance, selfishness—these are the grave faults that many a good husband has to forgive. Infidelity is the bitterest cross a wife ever has to bear. It outrages everything that is sacred in her wifely love. But it isn't good cause for ruining several lives. It isn't good cause for breaking up a home. Nothing is.

### Buy Sheets to Fit Mattress

To protect the bed and to give maximum sleeping comfort, sheets should be long enough and wide enough to tuck underneath the mattress at least five or six inches on all sides. The average mattress is approximately 74 or 75 inches long. Since the size marked on the finished sheet—muslin as well as percale—indicates the torn or unhemmed size, it is a good plan to allow five inches for shrinkage and another five inches for hemming.

## HOUSEHOLD MEMOS... by Lynn Chambers

### Wise Cooks Use Their Ingenuity When Points Are Low



Leftover lamb makes a pretty salad when diced and crowned prettily by a celery wreath, then green pepper and red skinned apple slices.

Menus don't have to give every bit the same nutrition as the most expensive ones, and with long, moist heat cooking they can be made just as palatable.

If you do decide to splurge on a roast or a ham occasionally, use the leftovers up so cleverly that the family will get a real palate thrill from them. It can be done!

And with that in mind, we're going right into our recipe round-up for today. First, the less expensive cuts come in for their share of attention with this Beef En Casserole:

#### Beef En Casserole.

(Serves 6)

- 1½ pounds beef (neck, flank or shank), cut into inch cubes
- 3 strips of bacon
- 1 clove garlic, peeled
- 1 cup boiling water
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon black pepper
- 2 whole cloves
- 1½ cups diced carrots
- 6 peeled small onions

Flour beef cubes. Cook bacon in heavy skillet until brown but not crisp. Remove. Add garlic to brown fat and brown beef cubes on all sides. Remove garlic. Add water and seasonings. Heat to boiling. Turn into baking dish, adding vegetables and onion (cut into inch pieces). Cover and bake in a slow (300-degree) oven for 2 to 2½ hours.

#### Veal-Ham Loaf.

(Serves 6)

- 1½ pounds ground veal
- 1 cup ground ham
- 2 eggs
- 1 cup fine bread crumbs
- Grated rind ¼ lemon
- Juice of 1 lemon
- 1 cup milk
- 1 tablespoon butter, melted
- 1½ teaspoons salt
- ¼ teaspoon pepper

Mix all ingredients with a fork and shape into loaf. Place in loaf pan and pour ½ cup tomato juice over top. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees) 1½ hours.

#### Veal Schnitzel.

(Serves 6)

- 2 pounds veal steak (½-inch thick)
- Seasoning
- 1 cup fine crumbs
- 1 egg
- 1 tablespoon water
- 4 tablespoons lard or bacon drippings
- 1 lemon
- 1 tablespoon flour

Pound veal to flatten out into thin

#### Lynn Says

This is the fruit season: Fresh fruit will easily solve the dessert problem. Here are ways to do delightful things to fresh fruits:

Fill melon rings with mint sherbet.

Peel bananas, sprinkle with lemon juice, cover with honey and bake until tender. They're good with cream.

Marinate cantaloupe balls in grapefruit juice and serve well chilled.

Apricot ice goes with grapefruit sections, orange slices and freshly sliced apricots.

Serve applesauce hot with marshmallows folded in just before dishing up.

Apple pie is the better made with a little orange juice and rind for flavor.

#### Lynn Chambers' Point-Saving Menu

- Fried Chicken
- Mashed Potatoes Cream Gravy
- Green Beans
- Lettuce and Tomato Salad
- Fresh Blackberry Pie

pieces. Season. Cut into servings. Roll in beaten egg mixed with water, then in fine crumbs. Brown in hot fat until well browned. Add ¼ cup water. Cover and cook slowly 30 to 35 minutes. Fold over in half when ready to serve with sliced lemon, hard-cooked eggs or pimiento olives as a garnish. Sour cream may be added to the fat in the pan to make a sauce for the schnitzel.

Only a little meat is needed in the next two recipes for that meaty flavor:

#### Chicken-Corn Pudding.

(Serves 4 to 6)

- 8 slices bread
- 1 can whole kernel corn
- ½ cup chopped chicken
- 3 eggs
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon pepper
- ¼ teaspoon paprika
- 2½ cups milk

Arrange alternate layers of bread slices, corn and chicken in a greased casserole. Beat eggs, add salt, pepper, paprika and milk. Pour into casserole, adding more milk if necessary to cover mixture. Bake in a moderate (350-degree) oven 1 hour.

#### Tomato-Bacon Scallop.

(Serves 5)

- 2½ cups cooked or canned tomatoes
- 1 cup peas, cooked or canned
- 8 slices bacon
- 2 tablespoons onion, chopped
- 1 cup diced celery
- 2 cups soft bread crumbs
- Salt and pepper

Combine tomatoes with drained peas. Fry bacon slowly until crisp. Drain on absorbent paper; crumble.

Cook onion and celery in 1 tablespoon bacon fat until lightly browned. Place ½ of tomatoes and peas into a greased casserole; top with one half of the bacon. Add onion and celery mixture and crumbs. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Repeat layers. Bake in a hot (400-degree) oven 20 minutes.

A leg of lamb is good eating as a roast and economical if it is served as leftovers in the form of creamed lamb or salad:

#### Lamb Salad Bowl.

(Serves 6)

- 2½ cups diced cold lamb
- 2 cups diced celery
- ½ cup chopped green pepper
- 6 slices red apple
- 1 cup mayonnaise
- 1 tablespoon fresh, chopped mint

Pile diced lamb in center of salad bowl. Arrange diced celery in a circle around lamb; repeat, using chopped pepper. Cut apple in half; core and slice cross-wise. Place slices around edge of bowl, peel side up, and extending about ¼ of



an inch above edge of bowl. Serve with mayonnaise to which has been added chopped, fresh mint.

#### Creamed Lamb and Peas.

(Serves 6)

- 2 cups diced, cooked lamb
- 1 medium onion, sliced
- 1 tablespoon butter
- 2 cups leftover gravy
- ½ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
- Salt and pepper
- 3 green pepper rings, cut in half
- ½ cup cooked peas
- Slices of pineapple, if desired

Sauté onion in butter until tender, add gravy and seasonings. Add meat and peas and heat through. Serve in noodle ring and garnish with pineapple and green pepper rings.

Get the most from your mail! Get your meat roasting chart from Miss Lynn Chambers by writing to her in care of Western Newspaper Union, 111 South Des Plaines Street, Chicago 6, Ill. Please send a stamped, self-addressed envelope for your reply.

Reprinted by Western Newspaper Union.

## SEWING CIRCLE PATTERNS House Frock With Smart Yoke Princess Dress—Collarless, Cool



#### It's Collarless

COLLARLESS and cooler is the keynote to this summer's play fashions! The handsome princess jumper illustrated has a most attractive collarless jacket which turns it into a smart business and street ensemble.

Pattern No. 8622 is in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 40 and 42. Size 14, jumper, requires 2½ yards of 39-inch fabric; jacket, 1½ yards.

Due to an unusually large demand and current war conditions, slightly more time is required in filling orders for a few of the most popular pattern numbers.

Send your order to:

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1150 Sixth Ave. New York, N. Y.

Enclose 25 cents in coins for each pattern desired.

Pattern No. .... Size .....

Name .....

Address .....

## Household Hints

When clothes must be ironed soon after dampening, always use hot water as it penetrates the material more quickly.

Garden tools free from rust are easier to work with and, if a small can of tractor oil and an old shaving brush are kept handy, it takes little time to clean and oil the tools after using.

Knitted woollens and wool dresses and skirts washed by hand are less likely to shrink or become matted than if cleaned in a washing machine.

If ice cubes are held under warm water for a few seconds, they will have no sharp edges to jab or cut the precious rubber icebag.

A bit of wax rubbed on the bottoms of rockers will prevent them marking even the glossiest of floors.

If it is necessary to carry a number of small drills in your pocket, an old spectacle case comes in handy in which to carry them.

## EXCITINGLY NEW! Crisp, Toasted Flakes & Raisins —IN THE SAME PACKAGE



FLAKES AS ONLY KELLOGG'S CAN MAKE

More than a good raisin bran cereal, this is KELLOGG'S RAISIN 40% BRAN FLAKES—truly golden crisp flakes, with tasty seedless raisins. The flakes stay crisp in milk longer—they're extra delicious. Good food, too, 'cause they're made of soft white winter

wheat and fine wheat bran. A combination backed with good grain nourishment and plenty rich in iron. The natural flavorful sweetness of the raisins helps save sugar. Once you try it, you'll always buy KELLOGG'S RAISIN 40% BRAN FLAKES.

## With Ernie Pyle

## Brave Men Under Hell

While Hurricane Has Churned

ON THE WESTERN front and full of caution and I was wandering were squatting along the front. They always

Suddenly German shells banging around us. I jumped ditch between a couple of and squatted. Shells were

ping the tops right our he crashing next pa Then one expl with a c with a though struck toned b debris of wadding

came showering down over head rang, and my ri couldn't hear anything.

The shell had struck be 20 feet away. We had be by the earthen bank of the row. It was the next day ear returned to normal.

A minute later a soldier ing next in line, a couple away, turned to me and "Are you a war correspon

I said I was, and he said, to shake your hand." reached around the bush shook hands.

That's all either of us didn't occur to me until he it was a sort of unusual ex And I was so added by the explosions that I forgot to his name.

A few minutes later a of mine, Lieut. Col. Omar of Gloster, Miss., came said he was hunting out a battalion command post supposed to be in a farm about a hundred yards fr so I got up and went wi

We couldn't find it at fir lost about five minutes, w around in orchards looki it. That was a blessed vi tes. For when we got 50 yards of the house it direct shell hit which kil officer and wounded a men.

The Germans now raine around our little area. You walk 10 feet without hit ground. They came past o so quickly you didn't take fall forward—I found the way down was to flop back ways.

In a little while the sea pants was plastered thick w red clay, and my hand scratched from hitting ro briars to break quick falls.

Nobody ever fastens the straps on his helmet in the lines, for the helmets fr bursts have been known t helmets and break people's Consequently, when you quickly you descend faste your helmet and you leave it air above you. Of course in tion of a second it follows y and hits you on the head, and sideways over your ear and over your eyes. It makes y silly.

Once more shells drove roadside ditch. I squatted a bewildered guy in brown, a thin line of other bewilders as far up and down the d you could see.

It was really frightening. shells were whanging overh hilling just beyond. The shells tore through the o around us. There was machi ning all around, and bullets through the trees above us.

I could tell by their s patches that the soldiers n were from a division to ou and I wondered what they w ing there. Then I heard one say:

"This is a fine foul-up fo I knew that lieutenant was lost. Hell, we're service troo here we are right in the front. Grim as the moment was, to laugh to myself at their plight.

I left a command post farmhouse and started to other about 10 minutes a When I got there, they sai

## Shell Shocked

Two shock cases came sta down the road toward us. They not wounded but were co broken—the kind that stab in heart.

They were shaking all ove had to hold onto each o little girls when they walke doctor stopped them. They barely talk, barely understa told them to wait down at th



## With Ernie Pyle at the Front

## Brave Medics Carry On Under Heavy Nazi Shelling

While Hundreds Are Hit, Ernie Has Charmed Life and Escapes

By Ernie Pyle

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.—The afternoon was tense, and full of caution and dire little might-have-beens.

I was wandering up a dirt lane where the infantrymen were squatting alongside in a ditch, waiting their turn to advance. They always squat like that when they're close to the front.

Suddenly German shells started banging around us. I jumped into a ditch between a couple of soldiers and squatted. Shells were clipping the hedge-tops right over our heads and crashing into the next pasture.

Then suddenly one exploded, not with a crash, but with a ring as though you'd struck a high-toned bell. The debris of burned wadding and dirt came showering down over us. My head rang, and my right ear couldn't hear anything.

The shell had struck behind us, 20 feet away. We had been saved by the earthen bank of the hedge-row. It was the next day before my ear returned to normal. A minute later a soldier crouching next in line, a couple of feet away, turned to me and asked, "Are you a war correspondent?"

I said I was, and he said, "I want to shake your hand." And he reached around the bush and we shook hands.

That's all either of us said. It didn't occur to me until later that it was a sort of unusual experience. And I was so added by the close explosions that I forgot to put down his name.

A few minutes later a friend of mine, Lieut. Col. Oma Bates of Gloucester, Mass., came past and said he was hunting our new battalion command post. It was supposed to be in a farmhouse about a hundred yards from us, so I got up and went with him. We couldn't find it at first. We lost about five minutes, walking around in orchards looking for it. That was a blessed five minutes. For when we got within 50 yards of the house it got a direct shell hit which killed one officer and wounded several men.

The Germans now rained shells around our little area. You couldn't walk 10 feet without hitting the ground. They came past our heads so quickly you didn't take time to fall forward—I found the quickest way down was to flop back and sideways.

In a little while the seat of my pants was plastered thick with wet red clay, and my hands were scratched from hitting rocks and briars to break quick falls.

Nobody ever fastens the chin straps on his helmet in the front lines, for the blasts from nearby bursts have been known to catch helmets and break people's necks. Consequently, when you squat quickly you descend faster than your helmet and you leave it in mid-air above you. Of course in a fraction of a second it comes down and hits you on the head, and settles sideways over your ear and down over your eyes. It makes you feel silly.

Once more shells drove me into a roadside ditch. I squatted there, just a bewildered guy in brown, part of a thin line of other bewildered guys as far up and down the ditch as you could see.

It was really frightening. Our own shells were whanging overhead and hitting just beyond. The German shells tore through the orchards around us. There was machine gunning all around, and bullets zipped through the trees above us.

I could tell by their shoulder patches that the soldiers near me were from a division to our right, and I wondered what they were doing there. Then I heard one of them say:

"This is a fine foul-up for you! I knew that lieutenant was getting lost. Hell, we're service troops, and here we are right in the front lines. Grim as the moment was, I had to laugh to myself at their pitiful plight."

I left a command post in a farmhouse and started to another about 10 minutes away. When I got there, they said the

one I had just left had been hit while I was on the way.

A solid armor-piercing shell had gone right through a window and a man I knew had his leg cut off. That evening the other officers took the big steel slug over to the hospital so he would have a souvenir.

When I got to another battalion command post, later in the day, they were just ready to move. A sergeant had been forward about half a mile in a jeep and picked out a farmhouse. He said it was the cleanest, nicest one he had been in for a long time.

So we piled into several jeeps and drove up there. It had been only about 20 minutes since the sergeant had left. But when we got to the new house, it wasn't there.

A shell had hit it in the last 20 minutes and set it afire, and it had burned to the ground. So we drove up the road a little farther and picked out another one. We had been there about half an hour when a shell struck in an orchard 50 yards in front of us.

In a few minutes our litter bearers came past, carrying a captain. He was the surgeon of our adjoining battalion, and he had been looking in the orchard for a likely place to move his first-aid station. A shell hit right beside him.

That's the way war is on an afternoon that is tense and full of might-have-beens for some of us, and awful realities for others.

It just depends on what your number is. I don't believe in that number business at all, but in war you sort of let your belief hover around it, for it's about all you have left.

One afternoon I went with our battalion medics to pick up wounded men who had been carried back to some shattered houses just behind our lines, and to gather some others right off the battlefield.

The battalion surgeon was Capt. Lucien Strawn, from Morgantown, W. Va. He drives his jeep himself and goes right into the lines with his aidmen.

We drove forward about a mile in our two jeeps, so loaded with litter bearers they were even riding on the hood. Finally we had to stop and wait until a bulldozer filled a new shell crater in the middle of the road. We had gone only about a hundred yards beyond the crater when we ran into some infantry. They stopped us and said:

"Be careful where you're going. The Germans are only 200 yards up the road."

Captain Strawn said he couldn't get to the wounded men that way so he turned around to try another way. A side road led off at an angle from a shattered village we had just passed through. He decided to try to get up that road.

But when we got there the road had a house blown across it, and it was blocked. We went forward a little on foot and found two deep bomb craters, also impassable.

So Captain Strawn walked back to the bulldozer, and asked the driver if he would go ahead of us and clear the road. The first thing the driver asked was, "How close to the front is it?"

The doctor said, "Well, at least it isn't any closer than you are right now." So the driver agreed to clear the road ahead of us.

While we were waiting a soldier came over and showed us two eggs he had just found in the backyard of a jumbled house. There wasn't an untouched house left standing in the town, and some of the houses were still smoking inside.

At the far edge of the town we came to a partly wrecked farmhouse that had two Germans in it—one was wounded and the other was just staying with him. We ran our jeeps into the yard and the litter bearers went on across the field.

The doctor took his scissors and began cutting his clothes open to see if he was wounded anywhere except in the arm. He wasn't. But he had been sick at his stomach and then rolled over. He was sure a superman had snuck.

## The Heritage

By VIRGINIA COUGHLIN  
McClure Syndicate—WNU Features.

LITTLE Nan brought the question home from school with her: "Mummy," she said over her steaming lunch, "our teacher was talking about Pen-Penelope today. Who's she?"

"Oh, just a story-book lady, dear," Dorothy Nevins told her daughter. "Eat your potatoes now. And, Thomas Nevins Junior, please scrub those awful fingernails of yours thoroughly before you go back to school."

"O. K.," slouched in his chair, Tommy was obviously not thinking of his meal, or of his hands, either.

Like his younger sister, Tommy lived in an enchanted world of bright, delicious fantasy. His eyes were wide and expectant. "How about this Penelope? What story is she in?"

"I don't know," Dorothy answered. "What did she do?" Nan's interest in the strange but somehow promising lady was keen.

Dorothy dropped kisses on the two dark heads. "It's been a long time since Mummy went to school. She has forgotten all about Penelope." Seeing disappointment cloud the children's small faces, she was immediately penitent. "Tell you what," she suggested, "I'll get out Daddy's mythology this afternoon and meet Penelope again. I'll tell you the story at bedtime. Will that do?"

This was greeted with shouts of delighted approval. Dorothy waved them to their afternoon sessions. For a relaxing moment she sank into a chair. The angelic whirlwinds, she thought lovingly, it would take ten mothers to keep up with them. Such beautiful children, she mused further, unabashed at her pride in them.

The clock measured off the minutes, tick, tick, tick. Just one glance at its bland face and Dorothy was on her feet again. She set about washing the dishes. It wasn't until she'd dropped the first tumbler into the froth of white suds that she felt her morning's depression close in upon her again. It came, as it had come every day, almost stifling her in its dark, heart-sickening spell. Her hands faltered. But pretty Mrs. Nevins lectured herself. "Don't stop. You've a job to do."

Tucked in their respective beds that night, the little ones were obviously not the least bit sleepy. "Tell us the story, Mummy," Nan reminded.

"Yes," urged Tommy, "you promised."

"And I shall keep my promise—if you'll both go right to sleep afterward. No thousand drinks of water." She smiled at each of them in turn, then began the story.

It was the tale familiar to almost everyone, the fable of Penelope, that valiant lady who refused to give up hope of her husband's return from the Trojan war. In terms suited to her youngsters' understanding, Dorothy explained how time raced on and Ulysses was no longer believed alive, how Penelope went about weaving a robe, promising to marry one of her countless suitors only when it should be completed.

The lady's handiwork was never quite finished, however, as she fashioned it during the day, then ripped the new stitches at night. Her artfulness saved her.

"Penelope was very wise," Dorothy ended, and the children nodded in agreement, their round eyes thoughtful.

After the evening prayers, kisses and nose twinking, Mrs. Nevins tucked them in, then went downstairs to the quiet living room. She switched on the radio and sat listening to the soft music but not hearing it, fingering the small socks she was darning without seeing them.

"Tom," she whispered, turning to look at the photograph that stood on the table. The smiling dark-haired man was young and handsome in his Army captain's uniform. There was capability in his lean face, strength in the line of his broad shoulders. "Oh, Tom," Dorothy asked, "why have I been such a baby? Other wives have waited for wars to end, haven't they? Always, throughout the ages, women have been buoyed by hope—even in Penelope's time. Penelope was very wise—wise to keep working and never, never to give up. I shall try to be more like her, Tom."

The radio music stopped. There was utter silence until a young voice called from upstairs. "Mummy! Did the lady's husband come back?"

"Yes," Dorothy answered, "after a long time Ulysses came home. Now go to sleep, darlings."

She listened to their muffled responses. "Yes, Ulysses came home," she repeated to herself. Glancing at Tom's picture again she suddenly, happily, matched his reassuring smile with her own.

## Sulphuric Acid

In peacetime the largest share of the sulphuric acid used in the United States is consumed in the fertilizer industry. It serves to break down insoluble phosphate rock, converting it into superphosphate of lime which dissolves easily in the soil and can then be drunk up as food by plant roots.

The second largest amount is used in petroleum refining, where it helps to tear the complex oil molecules.



## GRAMMATICAL OR NOT

Two poultry farmer friends of the late Calvin Coolidge were discussing their problems.

"My hen doesn't lay enough eggs," complained one.

"You shouldn't say 'lay,' corrected the other. "A hen lies, not lays."

"Where I come from a hen lays an egg," returned the first.

"Where I come from she lies," insisted the second. He turned to the ex-President. "What do you say, Cal?"

"Where I come from," drawled Coolidge, "folks pick her up to see."

## Smoke Screen

Harry—Yes, my old uncle gets dizzy spells from cigars.

Jerry—I suppose that's what inhaling does?

Harry—No, that's what the bending over and picking them off the sidewalk does to him.

## Punsterool!

Harry—Does your dog bite?

Jerry—No, he's a bargain dog.

Harry—What's that got to do with it?

Jerry—Bargain dogs never bite!

## OLD EGG

Diner—I ordered an egg sandwich and you brought me a chicken sandwich!

Waiter—I'm sorry but I called a little late for your order.

## No Improvement

Jones—Flying experts say rocket planes will carry people across the United States in a couple of years.

Smith—I can't see any advantage in that. I could walk it in that time.

## It's the Truth!

Teacher—Can anyone quote a verse of the Bible proving that bigamy is wrong?

Smarty—Sure. "No man can serve two masters."

## Cheap Fun!

Joan—My new hat's a dream.

Jane—Did you buy a new hat today?

Joan—No. I just said it was a dream!

## Political Talk

Nit—Since pro means the opposite of con, can you give me an example of each?

Nit—Sure. Progress and congress!

## No Bald Spot?

Jones—Ouch! I bumped my crazy bone.

Smith—Just comb your hair over it and the bump won't show!

## Absolute Silence

Jack—I'm struck dumb.

Mack—So what! You were born that way!

## Wrong Question!

Joe—You don't want to lend me a buck, do you?

Bill—You guessed it!

## SOME PUN!

Nit—What color would you paint the sun and the wind?

Nit—I don't know. What color?

Nit—The sun rose and the wind blew!

## Crowded View!

Soldier Friend—Tell me, Jimmy, do you ever peep through the keyhole while your sister and I are sitting in here alone?

Jimmy—Sure, if Mom and Pop ain't around.

## Skip It!

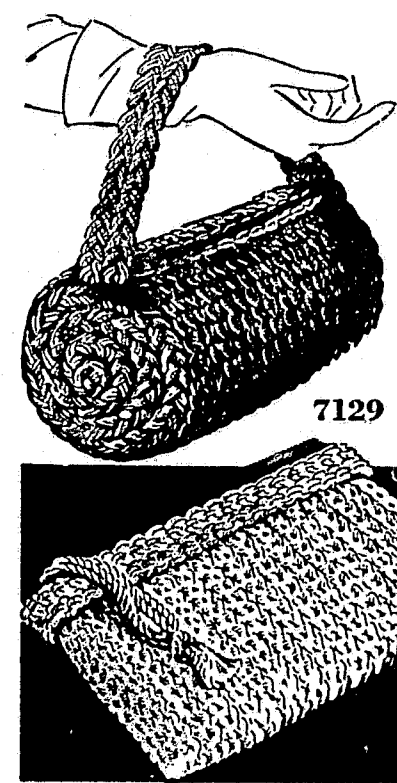
Joe—What do you mean by calling that store a fifteen cent store? It's still a five and ten as far as I can see.

Bill—Well, five and ten make fifteen!

## SEWING CIRCLE NEEDLECRAFT

## These Smart Bags Knit in a Jiffy

Due to an unusually large demand and current war conditions, slightly more time is required in filling orders for a few of the most popular pattern numbers.

Sewing Circle Needlecraft Dept.  
82 Eighth Ave. New York  
Enclose 15 cents (plus one cent to cover cost of mailing) for Pattern No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

7129

JIFFY knit these two smart bags that will mark you as a well-dressed woman. They're done in heavy upholstery cord.

Cord used for smart jiffy knit bags. Pattern 7129 contains directions for two bags; stitches; list of materials needed.



## We'll Bite, What?

Jasper—I certainly like good food, and always look forward to the next meal.

Joan—Why don't you think of higher things once in a while?

Jasper—What's higher than food these days?

"Dirt-cheap" is no longer a legitimate term, for dirt is no longer cheap, it's precious.

## Neck and Neck

Aunt Martha—Have you kept up with your studies?

Jasper—Yes, but I haven't passed them.

## Bit Exaggerated

Customer—These sleeves are miles too long.

Tailor—Well, how much shall I take off?

Customer—Oh, I guess about a quarter of an inch.

## The Life

Jasper—I wish I lived in Greenland.

Joan—What for?

Jasper—With a night six months long, it must be wonderful to have a date with a beautiful blonde.

## Fisherman's Prayer

Oh, give me grace to catch a fish So large that even I

In talking about it afterwards May never need to lie.

## Another Thought

Mrs. Smith—Your husband was certainly brave to crawl under the bed to fight that burglar.

Mrs. Jones—Yes, but when he crawled under the bed he thought the burglar was down in the kitchen!

## Black Ice Simply Dusty;

## Antarctic Ocean Crowded

Mr. Mackintosh, who spent five years in Discovery II, investigating the distribution and breeding of mammals and the formation and wanderings of icebergs in the Antarctic seas, has some interesting things to say about his observations.

Glaciers flow from the land into the sea, where a portion breaks off, thus forming the giant icebergs that start their travels in the open waters. Sometimes these bergs appear to be black, due to the fact that, while still landlocked, dust has settled on their surface, to be superimposed with a thin layer of transparent ice.

It is curious that though the Antarctic continent supports very little animal life, the Antarctic seas are more crowded with it than the tropical seas. Practically 90 per cent of the world's supply of whale-oil comes from whales harpooned in the Antarctic ocean. Apart from whales, however, the inhabitants are mainly minute forms of marine life.

## Snap, Crackle, Pop!

## Kellogg's

## RICE KRISPIES

"The Grains are Great Foods"—K. H. Kellogg

Kellogg's Rice Krispies equal the whole ripe grain in nearly all the protective food elements declared essential to human nutrition.

Joe—What do you mean by calling that store a fifteen cent store? It's still a five and ten as far as I can see.

Bill—Well, five and ten make fifteen!

## Boys Couldn't Stump Naturalist With Humbug

The boys thought it would be great sport if they could fool a certain well-known naturalist. So they killed a centipede, then carefully glued on to it a beetle's head, the wings of a butterfly and the legs of a grasshopper. They packed it in a cardboard box and took it to the great man.

"We found it out in the field," the leader of the group explained. "Can you tell us what it is?"

The naturalist studied it for a time, then he asked: "Did this creature hum when you caught it?"

"Oh, yes, sir, it did hum," came the answer.

"Well, in that case," said the naturalist, "it undoubtedly is a humbug!"

Seized the Chance

When the name of the plaintiff was called out in court, much to everyone's amazement, he stood up in the jury-box.

"What are you doing there?" snapped the clerk.

"I was called to serve on the jury," was the meek reply.

"But you must have known you couldn't sit on a jury and try your own case?"

"I suppose not," admitted the plaintiff ruefully. "I did think it was a bit of luck."

## St. Joseph

NONE FASTER

WORLD'S LARGEST SELLER AT 10

## SNAPPY FACTS

## ABOUT RUBBER

Before the end of the year, the U. S. should be producing enough man-made rubber to fill all military and essential civilian needs, in the opinion of John L. Collier, President of B. F. Goodrich, who forecasts the output of 800,000 tons of synthetic rubber in 1944.

Neglect of the rubber plantations now under Japanese control may be a benefit in disguise, according to authorities, since postponing the tapping of rubber trees tends to improve their subsequent yields.

Normally only one per cent of the rubber consumed in the U. S. went to the manufacture of medical, surgical, dental and drug sundries, while more than 72 per cent was used by the tire industry.

Jerry Shaw

B.F. Goodrich

FIRST IN RUBBER

—Buy War Savings Bonds—

## Shell Shocked GIs Wring Ernie's Heart

Two shock cases came staggering down the road toward us. They were not wounded but were completely broken—the kind that stab into your heart.

They were shaking all over, and had to hold onto each other like little girls when they walked. The doctor stopped them. They could barely talk, barely understand. He told them to wait down at the next

corner until we came back, and then they could ride.

When they turned away from the jeep, they turned slowly and unsteadily, a step at a time, like men who were awfully drunk. Their mouths hung open and their eyes stared, and they still held onto each other. They were just like idiots. They had found more war than the human spirit can endure.



